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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY. AND TH PUBLICK GOO.D

High HEAVEN *to* GRACIOUS ENDS *directs the* STORM!

Mr. PURDIE,

IN your laſt paper I ſaw a piece entitled the ſentiments of the ſeveral companies of militia and freeholders of Auguſta, communicated by the deputies from the ſaid companies and freeholders to their repreſentatives in the General Aſſembly of the commonwealth; which piece, as it has been ſubmitted to the publick inſpection, is a proper ſubject for a few publick ſtrictures. Its object is the ſubverſion of our church eſtabliſhment, an eſtabliſhment which has been found, from the experience of near 200 years, productive of peace and order, of piety and virtue. Its independent exordium is, to be ſure, of a very popular nature; but then it would precede with as much, perhaps more propriety, an eſſay to prove the expediency of continuing our eſtabliſhment. For did not churchmen, clergy as well as laity, when the ſalvation of their country rendered it neceſſary, declare for independence with as much alacrity as diſſenters of any denomination? And have they not ſince been as active in ſupporting it? I could inſtance many clergymen of the eſtabliſhed church who have been more forward in the preſent glorious conteſt than any of the religious of any ſect amongſt us, although the former acted at the riſk of loſing livings, whilſt the latter were tempted with the proſpect of creeping into them. The grand, and indeed the only argument, which theſe ſentimental gentlemen indulge us with, in behalf of their favourite ſcheme, is, that by giving equal liberty to all denominations unanimity will be ever preſerved; and unanimity, they tell us, has already made us formidable to our enemies. I would aſk, as they acknowledge unanimity has heretofore prevailed amongſt us, what was our ſituation at that time? Had we not a church eſtabliſhment, and were not diſſenters freely tolerated? Why then ſhould unanimity forſake us, as long as we continue in the ſame ſituation? If it does, it muſt be becauſe ſome people require more than others for having ventured leſs, and only having done, to ſay the moſt, as much. But are our gentlemen ſure, that, by deſtroying our church eſtabliſhment, that unanimity, ſo neceſſary to the ſalvation of our country, will be preſerved? If they are, they have, I muſt needs confeſs, great confidence in the meek and diſintereſted diſpoſition of the members of the eſtabliſhed church, much more than they evidently have in the temper of their own ſects. They ſuppoſe the ſpirit of our church ſo generous and forgiving that it will diſpoſe us to ſubmit to laws which are injurious to us, rather than for a moment endanger the publick welfare; while they declare they will not pay obedience to what is enacted by the ſupreme power of this ſtate, unleſs their particular intereſt is preferred to the laſting intereſt and happineſs of the whole community. If they repreſent matters fairly, our legiſlatures may eaſily determine whether they will do their country a greater ſervice by ſupporting ſo excellent a church as ours is acknowledged to be by its very adverſaries, or by depreſſing it, and encouraging ſectaries, who, by their own confeſſion, are ſelfiſh, turbulent, and ſeditious. But, what if theſe men ſhould be miſtaken? They may not have conſidered, that though the ſpirit of the eſtabliſhed church is meek and tolerating, ſtill its members are by nature men, of like paſſions with themſelves; and that though their religion forbids them to treſpaſs upon the patrimony of others, it by no means authoriſes them to give up, or even neglect, their own. To threaten ſeems to be the province of bullies, and of ſuch as have a bad cauſe; but every reaſonable perſon will allow, that, to deprive men of what they have always enjoyed, and been taught to regard as their right, is a much juſter cauſe of complaint, and much more likely to produce diſſatisfaction and diſſentions, than the withholding from them what they never had in poſſeſſion, and what the diſtreſſes of their country only could have made them expect. I hope this will be conſidered by our Honourable Aſſembly, and that they will carefully avoid a meaſure by which the greater and more orderly part of the ſtate will be aggrieved, and may be ſickened of our important diſpute. The reſt of this ſentimental piece containing only puerile declamation, I ſhall vouchſafe it no farther notice; but as I am before the publick, I will take this opportunity of making a few obſervations on the advantages of a religious eſtabliſhment. I take it for granted, that the neceſſity of the Chriſtian religion, both with reſpect to our temporal and eternal welfare, is a point in Chriſtian countries generally acknowledged; and, if ſo, it is undoubtedly the duty of thoſe who are appointed to take care of a ſtate to adopt the moſt likely method of having it propagated in the greateſt purity. An eſtabliſhment of that church, which to the majority ſeems moſt orthodox in its doctrines, moſt apoſtolical in its form. and moſt rational in its precepts, bids faireſt to effect this purpoſe; for when a good proviſion is made for teachers, and enſured to them by the publick faith, men of abilities will think it worth their whiles to take ſome pains in qualifying themſelves for ſuch an office, and men who have been accuſtomed to think and reaſon, who have had their judgments ſtrengthened and aſſiſted by all the learned treaſures of the ancient and modern world, will be more able to comprehend, and conſequently to communicate to their hearers, the ſenſe of the holy ſcriptures. On the other hand, when every church and ſect is alike countenanced by the ſtate, when ſalaries are to depend entirely upon the caprice of the people, what encouragement is given to men of genius to qualify themſelves for the ſacred function? That perſon muſt be but little acquainted with the world who has not obſerved that the generality of mankind are more influenced by their paſſions than by their reaſon, and that the harangues of fanaticks are more likely to be attended to, and to gain followers, than the moſt ſenſible diſcourſes of ſober-minded rational men. The conſequence muſt be, where there is no eſtabliſhment, that all preachers muſt either turn popular declaimers or ſtarve; and thus, all juſt notions of religion muſt be loſt. I own it ſeems ſomewhat hard, and repugnant to liberty, to oblige men to pay towards the ſupport of a church to which they do not belong; but if ſuch a thing be conducive to the general good, as from the foregoing obſervations appears to be the caſe, ſuch perſons are in duty bound to ſubmit, in conſideration of the many advantages they may be ſuppoſed to derive from the ſtate. And in ſo doing they make but a ſmall ſacrifice, eſpecially when they are permitted to enjoy their own private opinions, and to worſhip God according to the dictates of their own conſciences. Would any one heſitate a moment to affirm, that it was highly juſt and reaſonable to oblige every member of a ſociety to join in ſupporting that form of civil government which had been judged beſt, and adopted by a majority of the ſociety? I am inclined to think that an advocate for monarchy, whoſe lot was caſt in a republican government, would not be excuſed his quota of publick taxes upon any plea he could urge of diſapprobation of that form of government; and as the caſes are ſimilar, why ſhould we not admit in both the ſame mode of reaſoning? I ſhall make no apology, mr. PURDIE, for giving you ſo much trouble. You muſt be ſenſible of the neceſſity of ſuch publications at this time.

A Member of the Eſtabliſhed Church.

WATERTOWN, *October* 7.

LAST Wedneſday returned to Salem, after a ſhort cruiſe, the brigantine Maſſachuſetts, of this ſtate, commanded by capt. Souther. He informs, that a few days after he ſailed he fell in with and took a brigantine of about 350 tuns, from Falmouth in England, mounting ſix 3 pounders, and having on board a captain and about 20 privates of the 16th regiment of dragoons, with their horſes and accoutrements, alſo the chaplain of ſaid regiment, and ſome dry goods, which the captain ſays are his own property; the whole number of priſoners 35. This veſſel ſailed from Falmouth the 27th of July, juſt a month after they embarked, in company with 12 others, under convoy of the Daphne of 32 guns, from whom they parted but a day or two before they were taken; they all had the ſame kind of cargo, making in the whole 230 horſes. A fleet of about 70 ſail ſailed about three days before them under a ſtrong convoy, having on board the remainder of the 16th regiment of dragoons, and the laſt diviſion of Hanoverians, conſiſting, it is ſaid, of 5000 men, bound to New York. They were

ſhort of horſe proviſions; ſome of the horſes died of the ſtaggers, and it is ſuppoſed the late gales have deſtroyed many more. The people in England, we hear, began to be very uneaſy.

The prize above-mentioned, we learn, arrived at Townſhend, at the eaſtward, the middle of laſt week.

A privateer belonging to Salem, which arrived there laſt Thurſday, fell in with the fleet of 12 ſail, and was ſo cloſely purſued by the Daphne that the enemy fired muſket balls at her; but by heaving over her guns, water, and proviſions, and by ſawing down her upper works, they barely eſcaped.

We alſo hear that three more prizes have arrived at the eaſtward, two laden with fiſh, the other with moloſſes.

PROVIDENCE, *September* 28.

ON Sunday laſt capt. Gideon Crawford arrived here from Nantz, in France, after a paſſage of eight weeks. He informs, that great warlike preparations continue to be made in that kingdom, where every kind of indulgence is ſhewn to American veſſels. He alſo adviſes, that he ſaw an account in a French paper of the Marlborough, a 90 gun ſhip, being blown up at Plymouth ſome time in July laſt, and that great part of the crew periſhed.

NEWPORT, *October* 7.

LAST Thurſday a prize brig, loaded with rum and ſugar, went up the Eaſt Paſſage; ſhe was bound from Antigua for the Britiſh fleet and army at New York, and taken by the privateer Induſtry, capt. Child, who had taken another large brig from Jamaica, loaded with ſugar, mohogany, and logwood, which we hear is ſafe arrived at the eaſtward.

The Lady Waſhington privateer, capt. James Godfrey, has ſent a fine ſhip into a port in the Maſſachuſetts ſtate, loaded with 425 hogſheads of ſugar, ſome rum, cotton, &c.

A ſhip loaded with dry goods, bound to Quebeck, and taken by capt. Crawford, went into a ſafe port yeſterday: about the ſame time another ſhip from Jamaica, with ſugar, rum, &c. taken by capt. Coffin, went into a ſecure harbour.

We hear that laſt Wedneſday, as capt. Harding, in a Connecticut brig of war, was going up the Sound from a cruiſe, he was attacked by the Merlin ſhip of war, when a very warm engagement enſued, but another ſhip, ſuppoſed to be the Cerberus, coming up, and endeavouring to cut capt. Harding off from the land, he made from them, and got ſafe into Stonington. We do not learn what damage was ſuſtained on either ſide. At the ſame time a third ſhip was ſeen near Block iſland.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 16.

YESTERDAY afternoon the continental armed ſchooner Waſp, capt. Baldwin, returned here from a cruiſe, and brought in with her a large ſhip, bound from Jamaica to Liverpool, laden with rum and ſugar, which he took about 12 days ago. The prize is got up to Cheſter.

Extract of a letter from Haerlem, *October* 13.

"Yeſterday morning about 4000 of the enemy landed at Fagg's or Frog's point, in the Sound, about ſix miles above us; a detachment was immediately ſent to oppoſe them. The enemy got poſſeſſion of the point, but, as I was informed laſt night, had made no farther progreſs. Our people, I am told, had taken up a bridge which was there, and felled trees acroſs the road, to obſtruct them till a reinforcement could arrive. In the afternoon 42 ſail paſſed the mouth of Haerlem river, in their way to the point; they conſiſted of ſloops, ſchooners, brigs, and nine ſhips. I expect there will be bloody work there to-day. From the number of men landed, and the ſhips which went up, I think this can be no feint, but that the main body of Howe's army muſt be there, and that there he intends to make his *coup de main*. This week will probably finiſh the campaign. Upon the arrival of the ſhips at Dobb's ferry they landed ſome men, and plundered a ſtorehouſe. I ſuppoſe thoſe men who landed yeſterday are to go acroſs the country, and form a line from from Flagg's point to Tarry town, four miles above Dobb's ferry, where the ſhips lie, but in this I expect they will be miſtaken."

Extract of a letter from Boſton, *October* 7.

"The prize taken by capt. Greely, and ſent firſt into Marblehead, has ſince come round here. She has papers to the middle of Auguſt, which give particular accounts of the Spaniards invading the kingdom of Portugal, and taking poſſeſſion of ſeveral towns. The inference is plain: War is, or muſt be, declared.

"The mate of a London ſhip brought up this evening by capt. Atkins informs, that the miniſtry are ſo ſuſpicious of plots and conſpiracies being laid that four perſons dare not be ſeen converſing together in London, but they are immediately diſperſed. A privateer is juſt arrived at Salem, after taking three prizes, one of which is loaded with dry goods to the amount of 37 000l. ſterling. This fine prize has not yet arrived. A day ſeldom paſſes, without proviſion veſſels, Jamaicamen, Londoners, or ſomething is taken."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, *Oct.* 12.

"We have nothing new here, ſave the arrival of a Spaniſh brig in our bay from Havannah. The captain confirms their having declared war againſt the Portugueſe; that a number of Spaniſh men of war and troops had already arrived at the Havannah, on ſome ſecret expedition. He has brought 12,000 Spaniſh milled dollars to procure proviſion for them, and ſays we may expect a number of their veſſels to the continent in the courſe of the winter."

Intelligence received in CONGRESS, October 31ſt, from the middle and northern departments.

In the night of the 15th inſtant general Mercer paſſed over to Staten iſland with part of the troops poſted at Perth Amboy, and advanced within a few miles of Richmond town, having been informed, that a company of Britiſh troops, one of Heſſians, and one of Skinner's militia, lay there. Col. Griffin was detached with col. Patterſon's battalion, and major Clarke at the head of ſome riflemen, to fall in upon the eaſt end of the town, while the remainder of the troops encloſed it on the other quarters. Both diviſions reached the town by break of day, but not before the enemy were alarmed; moſt of them fled, after exchanging a few ſhot with col. Griffin's detachment. Two ſoldiers of the enemy were mortally wounded, and 17 taken priſoners, with the loſs only of two ſoldiers killed on our ſide. Col. Griffin received a wound in the foot from a muſket ball, and lieut. col. Smith was ſlightly wounded in the arm. Amongſt the priſoners taken in this action are eight Heſſians. Our troops brought off from Staten iſland 45 muſkets, a number of bayonets, cutlaſſes, &c. and one ſtandard of the Britiſh light horſe.

It has been determined in a council of war at head quarters to remove the army from the heights of Haerlem towards Eaſt and Weſt Cheſter, in order to outflank the enemy, and diſappoint their intentions.

On Friday the 18th inſtant one of the enemy's advanced parties near Eaſt Cheſter fell in with part of col. Glover's brigade, when a ſmart and cloſe engagement enſued; in which our men behaved with great coolneſs and intrepidity, and drove the enemy back to their main body.

That on the 11th inſtant, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the enemy's fleet on Lake Champlain, conſiſting of one ſhip mounting 16 guns, one ſnow mounting the ſame number, one ſchooner of 14 guns, two of 12, two ſloops, a bomb-ketch, and a large veſſel (her force unknown) with 15 or 20 flat-bottomed boats or gondolas, carrying one 12 or 18 pounder in their bows, appeared off Cumberland Head. General Arnold, with his forces, immediately prepared to receive them. At 11 o'clock the attack began, and at half paſt 12 the engagement became general and very warm; ſome of the enemy's ſhips, and all their gondolas beat up, and rowed within muſket ſhot of our fleet. They continued a very hot fire with round and grape ſhot till 5 o'clock, when they thought proper to retire about 6 or 700 yards diſtance, and continued there until dark. General Arnold and his troops conducted themſelves during this action with great firmneſs and intrepidity, and made a better reſiſtance than could have been expected againſt a force ſo greatly ſuperiour; the whole of our killed and wounded amounted to about 60. The Philadelphia gondola and a ſchooner were loſt in the engagement, but all the men were ſaved. The enemy landed a large number of Indians on Schuyler's iſland, and on each ſhore, who kept up an inceſſant fire, but did little damage. The enemy had, to appearance, upwards of 1000 men in batteaus, prepared for boarding.

The enemy's force being ſo greatly ſuperiour, it was determined in council to remove to Crown Point, in order to refit and collect our force. At 2 o'clock P. M. the 12th, our fleet weighed anchor, with a freſh breeze to the ſouthward. The enemy's fleet at the ſame time got under way; our gondolas made very little way a-head. In the evening the wind moderated, and we made ſuch propreſs that at 6 o'clock next morning we were about 28 miles from Crown Point. The enemy's fleet was very little above Schuyler's iſland when the wind breezed up to the ſouthward, ſo that we gained very little by beating or rowing; at the ſame time the enemy took a freſh breeze from the N. E. and by the time we had reached Split Rock were along-ſide of us. The Waſhington and the Congreſs were in the rear, the reſt of our fleet a-head, except two gondolas ſunk at Scuyler's iſland. The Waſhington-galley was in ſuch a ſhattered condition, and had ſo many men killed and wounded, that ſhe ſtruck to the enemy after receiving a few broadſides. The Congreſs was then attacked by a ſhip mounting twelve 18 pounders, a ſchooner of 14 ſixes, and one of 12 ſixes, two under her ſtern, and one on her broadſide, within muſket ſhot. The enemy kept up an inceſſant fire about five glaſſes with round and grape ſhot, which was returned as briſkly. The ſails, rigging, and hull, of the Congreſs, were ſhattered and torn in pieces; when, to prevent her falling into the enemy's hands, general Arnold, who was on board, ran her aſhore in a ſmall creek ten miles from Crown Point, where, after taking out her ſmall arms, ſhe was ſet on fire, with four other gondolas, with whoſe crews the general reached Crown Point that evening, luckily eſcaping the ſavages, who waylaid the road in two hours after he had paſſed it. Of our whole fleet we ſaved two gallies, two ſchooners, one gondola, and one ſloop.

General Arnold behaved with ſuch intrepidity that he covered the retreat of the few veſſels we ſaved, at the expenſe of one-third of the crew. Our commanders and men behaved moſt gallantly; ſome veſſels, having loſt all their officers, fought notwithſtanding, and refuſed to yield but with their lives. The enemy acknowledge our bravery, and confeſs their loſs of men equal to ours.

Our troops are now buſily employed in completing the lines, redoubts, &c. at Crown Point, expecting the enemy to attack them with their fleet and army; but as the ſeaſon is now far advanced, and our men are daily growing in health, they have the moſt flattering expectations of maintaining their poſt againſt any force the enemy can bring.

N. B. Two of the enemy's gondolas were ſunk the firſt day by our fleet, and one blown up with 60 men.

Yeſterday the Britiſh and Heſſian troops lately taken on Staten iſland were brought to town under guard.

Extract of a letter from *Haerlem*, Oct. 8.

"*I have juſt had half an hour's converſation with lord Stirling, who returned from his captivity yeſterday, and ſays he believes, from his beſt intelligence, that the enemy does not exceed* 15,000 *ſick and well, but is certain they are not* 16,000 *in all. The reinforcements they can receive conſiſt only of the laſt diviſion of the Heſſians, about* 3000. *This he knows from the information of one who ſaw the fleet at ſea, which conſiſted of about* 70 *ſail, among which were* 300 *heavy horſes for carriages;* 3 *or* 400 *light horſe arrived, but no more expected.*"

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 1.

LAST Saturday evening died ſuddenly, at mr. Tazewell's, in this city, col. RICHARD BLAND, one of the delegates for Prince George, in his 68th year, near one half of which term he devoted to the publick ſervice. He was a gentleman well acquainted with the conſtitution of his country, as well as with many valuable branches of learning.

Lord NORTH openly avowed in the Houſe of Commons the 22d of June laſt, that "the real intention of the commiſſion now ſent out was not ſo much to "agree upon any ſpecifick terms as to "ſound the real diſpoſition of America, "in order to learn what the people of "that country were ultimately deſirous "to obtain." And his immortal couſin lord GERMAIN ſaid, "the commiſſioners "had no power to enter into any treaty "whatever with our rebellious ſubjects in "America, farther than to receive ſubmiſſions of ſuch as were diſpoſed to re"turn to their duty, and acknowledge "the authority of the Britiſh parliament." And ſo we are now fully acquainted with the powers of the king's commiſſioners, lord and general HOWE, viz. (to uſe mr. C. Fox's words) *to carry fire, ſword, and devaſtation, wherever they go.*

Since our laſt another ſalt veſſel is arrived, with 2000 buſhels of that uſeful article.

A letter from the camp at Haerlem, dated October 15th, ſays, that the number of the enemy who landed at Frog's point (about ſix miles above general Waſhington) was ſuppoſed to be about 10,000, whoſe deſign appeared to be to ſurround our army, in which ſcheme, however, they would be diſappointed.---One of their officers, reconnoitring, was effectually prevented by one of our riflemen from making his report.---General Lee arrived in camp the day before, and is to command a detachment of our army who are deſtined to oppoſe the enemy at Frog's point.---The enemy encamped oppoſite to general Waſhington are very quiet, and appear peaceably diſpoſed. They have been remarkably *cautious* ſince the battle near Haerlem.

By a letter from col. William Chriſtian, to his Excellency the Governour, of the 14th of October, we have the following intelligence viz. That on the 12th a white man came in with a flag from the Raven warriour of Chote, deſiring peace, the night before he croſſed Broad river; whoſe reply was, that they muſt firſt deliver up Cameron the incendiary, and our priſoners in their nation, and lay down the hatchet; otherwiſe he ſhould croſs the river and lay waſte their towns, only extending mercy to ſuch as had behaved well to the ſtates of America. The colonel had good reaſon to believe that this flag was only ſent to amuſe him, although the real ſentiments of three towns, under the influence of the Raven. The man who came with the flag informed, that the advanced parties of the enemy were then about his camp, and that the whole ſtrength of the nation would be ready to diſpute his croſſing the river that evening; which determined the colonel immediately to ſet about finding a proper ford, which his lookouts were fortunate enough to diſcover by ſeeing four Indians paſs over. However, an unfrequented place a little below was pitched upon for the purpoſe, and at 10 at night he ſet out with between 10 and 1100 men, 200 of them on horſeback, and by 1 o'clock in the morning got ſafely over, not without much danger and difficulty, the river being about half a mile broad, deep and rapid, and the night very dark, ſo that noue of the men could wade, and he was frequently obliged to make lights. About an hour before day he marched to within a mile of the ſpot where he expected the enemy were encamped, and at ſunriſe ſurrounded the place, but found the Indians were gone; whereupon he ordered the remaining part of the army, with the proviſions and baggage, to be brought over, which was happily effected. That day the colonel was informed, by ſome ſpies, that the whole force of the nation was near him, with a determined reſolution to attack him, and to ſkirmiſh with him on his march to the towns. One of their principal views was to deſtroy the cattle and horſes, and in obedience to Stuart's orders (now at Mobille) they were reſolved to make no peace, but to fight and retreat. The colonel expected it would take him four or five days to reach their towns, as he ſhould march very ſlow, and in order of battle. It was reported, that Stuart was ſending 800 Creeks, who were expected at the Cherokee towns in a few days. He writes, however, that he ſhall proceed, and endeavour to have matters ſettled before his return.

General Rutherford of North Carolina, he was informed, had returned to about Keowee, after laying waſte the Valley towns.

Capt. James M'Call, of South Carolina, who was taken priſoner the 1ſt of July laſt by the Cherokees, was then with col. Chriſtian in his camp, in good health; and deſires this piece of intelligence to be made publick, for the ſatisfaction of his family.

Of the 15th col. Chriſtian writes, dated Broad river, that he was juſt then preparing to march, a little after ſunriſe. That capt. Giſt came in the night before with a flag from the Raven warriour, to intercede for Chote, as, from the anſwer he received to his firſt flag, he had turned all of his nation that he had influence over, and moved off with his men from the Indian camp, upon which the others followed. Capt. Giſt informed, that numbers yeſterday morning were moving off their families and corn; that 1000 of the Valley and lower ſettlement Indians are now on this ſide, having quitted their country, and that Cameron will try to aſſemble them all ſome where about Hywaſſee, to defend that place, or bring them to fight. He alſo ſays, that there are ſeveral ſmall parties about our camp, who will do what harm they can, but that no general battle will be fought until our army croſſes the Teneſee, or towards Hywaſſee, if the colonel follows the enemy there. Col. Chriſtian ſuppoſes that capt. Giſt's coming with a flag was only an excuſe for his leaving the Indians, and that he ſeems ſorry for what he has done, although many of the army are much exaſperated againſt him.

Marriages] Mr. BEVERLEY DICKSON, of this city, merchant, to miſs POLLY SAUNDERS, a very agreeable young lady.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

In COUNCIL *at* Williamſburg, *October* 25, 1776.

ORDERED, that all the ſoldiers belonging to capt. *Smith's* minute company attend at *Glouceſter* courthouſe on the firſt *Thurſday* in *November* next, being court day, in order to receive their pay from *William Yates*, eſq; muſter-maſter general of the ſouthern department, who is requeſted to attend for that purpoſe.

(*A copy*)

ARCHIBALD BLAIR, cl. con.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 31, 1776.

THE ſoldiers of the different regiments raiſed in this ſtate, who have been indulged with furloughs for the recovery of their health, are ordered to repair to this place without loſs of time. Thoſe who abuſe the indulgence given them, by not returning as ſoon as able to do duty, may expect to be treated as deſerters.

ANDREW LEWIS, brig. gen.

I HAVE *received inſtructions from the* CONGRESS *to contract for ſupplying the continental troops with proviſions for the enſuing year; the* 2d *and* 7th *regiments to commence the firſt day of* December *next, and the troops that are about to be raiſed as ſoon as they are collected. Thoſe who are deſirous to engage in this buſineſs are requeſted to meet me in the city of* Williamſburg *on* Friday *the* 21ſt *inſtant, with their propoſals.*

WILLIAM AYLETT, D. C. G.

HAMPTON, *October* 29, 1776.

THE publick is hereby informed, that the ſubſcriber keeps the FERRY as formerly, to *Norfolk*, *Nanſemond*, and the *Eaſtern Shore*, where gentlemen ſhall have their horſes, carriages, &c. conveyed with the greateſt care by

JOHN JONES.

On *Thurſday* the 5th of *December* next will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, at the plantation of *Henry Harriſon*, deceaſed, in *Suſſex* county,

A LARGE *quantity of corn and fodder, hogs, cattle, and plantation utenſils. About* 20 *negroes then will be hired, among whom is a pair of ſawyers; and the plantation, with ſundry tenants, will be rented for a term of years. Bond, with undoubted ſecurity, will be required for all ſums above* 50*s. The time of credit will be agreed on at the day of ſale. All perſons having demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to attend, that their claims may be adjuſted.*

NATHANIEL HARRISON, adm.

COMMITTED to the publick jail in *Williamſburg*, a runaway negro man named *CHARLES*, who ſays he belongs to *Henry Lyne* of *Halifax* county, *North Carolina*, whoſe overſeer is named *John Jeter*. He appears to be between 20 and 30 years old, is 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and has a thin viſage. It is needleſs to deſcribe his dreſs, as he has changed it ſince his elopement. His maſter is deſired to apply for him, pay charges, and take him away.

(tf) PETER PELHAM.

STRAYED away from *Cumberland* town, in *New Kent* county, about the latter end of *July*, 17 head of ſheep, marked with a ſwallow fork and underkeel in the left ear, and two ſlits in the right. Whoever gives me intelligence of them, ſo that I may get them again (living near *New Point Comfort*, in *Glouceſter* county) ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all reaſonable expenſes paid.

2‖ JAMES DAVIS.

TAKEN up in *James City*, a bay horſe 9 or 10 years old, about 14 hands high, ſhod before, but has no brand. The owner may have him, paying charges of

Thomas Cartwright.

TAKEN up in *Culpeper*, on the *Little Fork*, two yearlings; one a dark brown heifer, marked with a crop in the left ear, the other a pale red and white ſteer, of the ſame mark. Poſted, and appraiſed to 40s.

‖ *Samuel Duncan.*

TAKEN up in *Henrico*, near *Richmond*, a dun coloured bay mare about 10 years old, 4 feet 7 inches high, with a ſtar in her forehead, a roached mane and ſhort tail, and branded on the near buttock A. S. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l.

‖ *Charles Price.*

TAKEN up in *Culpeper*, two work ſteers; one a red brindle, much ſcarred on the back, the ends of his horns ſawed off, has a bob tail, marked with a crop and ſlit in the right ear, and an underkeel and hole in the left; the other black, much ſcarred on the back likewiſe, has ſawed horns, the tip of the right horn but half ſawed off, bob tailed, marked with a hole and underkeel in the right ear, and a crop and ſlit in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l.

‖ *James Rouſſau.*

TAKEN up in *Charlotte*, a ſorrel horſe about 10 years old, 4 feet 8 inches high, with a blaze face, one hind foot white, branded on the near buttock IG, and on the off buttock IL in a piece. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l.

‖ *Henry Hines.*

TAKEN up in *Orange*, a ſteer yearling, all white except his head and neck, which is black, has ſome white in his face, and marked with a crop in each ear; alſo a red bull about 5 years old, and marked with a crop in each ear. Poſted and appraiſed, the ſteer to 15s. and the bull to 35s. ‖ *James Newman.*

TAKEN up in *Cheſterfield*, a bright bay mare about 4 feet 8 inches high, about 7 years old, with a roached mane and bob tail, but has no brand perceivable. Poſted, and appraiſed to 15l.

‖ *Thomas Goode.*

TAKEN up in *Stafford*, a light brindled bull 7 years old, marked with two crops and three ſlits, and has been here two years laſt *May*. Poſted, and appraiſed to 55s. ‖ *William Mullens.*

TAKEN up on the *Little Fork* in *Culpeper*, a bay mare about 7 years old, about 4 feet high, with hanging mane and ſwitch tail, ſeveral ſaddle ſpots on each ſide of her back, branded on the off ſhoulder I, and on the off buttock, not very plain, reſembling the latter part of an M. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l.

‖ *Henry Coones.*

TAKEN up on *Green Brier*, in *Auguſta*, a dark brindled ſteer 4 years old, with ſome white in his face, and has a ſhort tail. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. 5s.

Lawrence Drennen.

TAKEN up in *Henrico*, near the *Brook*, a ſmall brindled and white ſteer about 2 years old, with a piece of her tail cut off, and is unmarked. Poſted, and appraiſed to 20s. ‖ *Thomas Owen.*

TAKEN up in *Culpeper*, a black mare 4 feet 5 inches high, about 7 years old, with a ſtar in her forehead, ſome ſaddle ſpots on the near ſide, a ſmall white ſtreak on each ſide, ſuppoſed to be cut with a rope, branded on the near ſhoulder with a blotched P, and on the near buttock B. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l.

‖ *Francis Kirtley.*

TAKEN up in *Dinwiddie*, a ſtray horſe 7 years old, 4 feet 7 inches high, with hanging mane and ſwitch tail, trots and canters very well, but has no brand perceivable. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l. 10s.----Alſo a roan horſe 4 feet 4 inches high, very old, his hind feet white above the footlock, has a blaze in his face, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a remarkable white ſpot where his right hind foot joins his thigh, a ſore back, paces naturally, and branded on the near buttock with a figure of 9.---It not being mentioned, in the advertiſement ſent to the printer, who are the takers up of theſe ſtrays, the owners muſt apply to the clerk of *Dinwiddie* for information. ‖

TAKEN up in Cheſterfield, *about 4 miles from* Manchеſter, *a dark bay mare about 4 feet 7 inches high, about 10 years old, has a ſtar in her forehead, ſome white hairs on her noſe, ſeveral ſaddle ſpots, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, branded on the near ſhoulder* LA *in a piece, and on the near buttock* I. *Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l. 10s.*

Philip Richards.

TAKEN up in *Amherſt*, a ſorrel horſe about 4 feet 5 inches high, about 12 years old, has a blaze face, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a ſaddle ſpot on each ſide of his back, is a little creſt-fallen, and branded on the left buttock W. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l. 15s. 6d.

‖ *David Barrett.*

TAKEN up in *Amelia*, a bay mare about 6 years old, 4 feet 4 inches high, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, trots and gallops, branded X, and had a bell on. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l. ‖ *Edward Booker.*

TAKEN up in *Bedford*, a light flea-bitten gray mare, 4 feet 5 inches high, branded on the near buttock A, and had on a bell. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l.

‖ *Thomas Overſtreet.*

TAKEN up in *Amherſt*, a red pied heifer about 3 years old, unmarked, and has very ſmall horns. Poſted, and appraiſed to 50s. ‖ *Henry Trent.*

TAKEN up in *Bedford*, near *Lynch's* ferry, a brindled cow 3 years old, with a white face, three white feet, and part of her tail white. Poſted, and appraiſed to 50s.

‖ *John Rucker.*

TAKEN up in *Bedford*, a ſorrel horſe with a blaze face, many ſaddle ſpots, his near hind foot white, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, branded on the near buttock R G, and had on a bell marked C B. Poſted, and appraiſed to 55s.

‖ *Joſeph Whitehead.*

TAKEN up in *Bedford*, on *Falling* river, a large young ſorrel mare, a natural pacer, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, is dockt, and branded on the off buttock I D. Poſted, and appraiſed to 20l.

‖ *John Jones.*

TAKEN up in *Pittſylvania*, on *Sycamore* creek, a dark bay mare 9 or 10 years old, about 4 feet 3 inches and a half high, has a long mane and ſwitch tail, ſome ſaddle ſpots, branded on the near ſhoulder P, on the near buttock 5, and has a ſmall bell on; alſo a ſmall ſorrel colt about a year old, about 4 feet 1 inch and 3 quarters high, has a blaze in his face, is dockt, but neither cut nor branded. Poſted and appraiſed, the mare and bell to 6l. 2s. 6d. and the colt to 3l.

‖ *William Spriggins.*

TAKEN up in *Dunmore*, a bay mare about 5 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, and branded on the off ſhoulder S; alſo a two year old colt. Poſted and appraiſed, mare and colt, to 15l.

‖ *John Stout.*

TAKEN up in *Dunmore*, a black mare about 7 years old, about 13 hands a half high, branded on the near ſhoulder W, and on the near buttock B. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l.

‖ *Auguſtine Woolf.*

TAKEN up in *Charlotte*, a white mare about 4 feet 5 inches high, paces ſlow, trots, and branded on the near buttock S. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l. 10s.

‖ *John White.*

TAKEN up in *Culpeper*, on the *Rapidan* river, three ewes and one wether, two of of the ewes marked with a ſwallow fork and overkeel in the right ear, a crop and ſlit in the left, the others unmarked. Poſted, and appraiſed to 28s.

‖ *John Lowin.*

TAKEN up in *Amherſt*, a light bay mare 5 or 6 years old, 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a ſmall ſaddle ſpot on the off ſide of her back, branded on the near ſhoulder A, and on the near buttock C. Poſted, and appraiſed to 18l.

‖ *Joſeph Wilſher.*

TAKEN up in *Amherſt*, a red ſteer about 2 years old, marked with a ſwallow fork and underkeel in the right ear, and an underkeel in the left, with a ſmall bit cropped off the end of the ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 30s.

‖ *Lucy Childreſs.*

TAKEN up in *Spotſylvania*, on *Pamunkey* river, near *Davenport's* ford, a black mare about 4 feet 7 inches high, about 8 years old, paces ſlow, has one hind foot white, and branded on ſhoulder and buttock S B. Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l.

‖ *William Davenport.*

TAKEN up in *Fauquier*, a pied ſteer marked with two ſlits in the right ear, and a ſwallow fork in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. ‖ *John Mauzy.*

TAKEN up in *Amelia*, in the fork of *Nottoway*, a dark bay colt 4 years old, darker acroſs the ſhoulder than on his body, has been rode lately, paces, and his noſe has been tarred. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l.

‖ *Joſiah Wammock.*

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the governour's paſture, the night of the 14th inſtant (*October*) a bay mare neither dockt nor branded, about 14 hands and a half high, 6 or 7 years old, her back ſcalded on each ſide, ſhe is in good order, yet rather low necked, and is ſuppoſed to be near this place. Whoever brings the ſaid mare to the ſubſcriber at the palace ſhall have 10s. reward, and more if brought 10 miles diſtance.

JOHN FARQUHARSON.

BREMO, *Henrico* county, *October* 7, 1776.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, on the 22d of *Auguſt* laſt, a likely dark bay mare 3 years old laſt ſpring, about 4 feet 10 inches high; ſhe has a long tail and hanging mane on the right ſide, a ſtar in her forehead, both hind feet white, ſmall feet and legs, long and beauti[illegible]reck, trots and gallops well, but is no[illegible]nded. I doubt the villain's intent who ſtole the ſaid mare was to diſpoſe of her as ſoon as he could convey her to the back parts, where I have the greateſt reaſon to believe he carried her. If ſo, it is probable he has diſfigured her, by docking and branding; however, if any perſon will be particular, I think they may eaſily know her from the deſcription given. I will give 40s. to the firſt perſon that will inform me where the ſaid mare is, if within 100 miles of this place, 3l. if at a greater diſtance, and if out of the colony 5l.

BOWLER COCKE.

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